WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE.

NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, ELDER, HIRKNESS, & BINGHAM

Proprietors. TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINELS

Advertising. One square, one insertion......\$0 75

Advertisements must be handed in by Sunday to of the stream. Advertisements must be handed in by Subasy to accure insertion in the weekly.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly Santisea, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added

Amouncing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1;

Marriage Notices 50 cents. Notices of Pastivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, fifeen lines or over, will be chaged double the usual rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in licases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usualtime. Publishers notaccountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements be-youd the amount charged for their publication. ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel
J. M. TILFORD,
President Indianapolis Journal Company.

THEDAILYSENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for sixty cents a month, or seven dollars a year.
All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address
ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

Governor Monton's whereabouts has at last

The interest Question.

has been enveloped in a fog for eight or ten days. raiders, for he is exceedingly careful to keep out prisoners of war. of harm's way. His Excellency, as we state! Thus has ended the second Recei in Indiana. There is this lesson which it yesterday, is in New York city calculating his The people on the border should at all times be chances for a nomination for the Presidence by organized, ready to repel such raids. And we the next Republican Convention, and laying the earnestly urge such organization upon them. It pipes to secure that dream of his ambition. He should not be delayed a single day. Kentucky has also another object in visiting the commer liable to another invasion at any day. Hunde's cial and financial emporium at this time, and men say that a well organized Rebel force of that is to pay the interest on the State debt in | 1.500 will be in the State within the next ten some indirect way. On Saturday he telegraphed days. If they do come, let us be ready to meet and repel them. to the State officers as follows: "I think it likely an arrangement can be made to pay interest on the State debt and save the credit of the State without compromis ing you or any one under the decision of the Supreme Court." O. P. M is evidently a great financier. He spurns the idea of paying the obligations of the State in the way that the Constitoo common place. He wants to show his genius in borrowing money to pay debts, when there is an abundance of funds in the Treasury for the marched out to the banks of Stone river with colof the Supreme Court, lawfully, without the ernor. The speaker was introduced to the sev-State, and it can only be drawn from the Treasury by appropriations in pursuance of State authority to look after the interests of the soldiers of Indiana. He appeared in the person law. The duty of His Excellency in the of a Wm. Williams, of Warsaw, Indiana. Not terest, when there is a plain and manly way of doing it? It is the province and duty of the and had subsequently been permitted to run an revenues and direct the payment of the public from which circumstance the much coveted soul debts. If they fail to their duty in that regard, the Constitution empowers the Governor to asmand it. That exigency has arisen. The credit come very much attached to it. It was not my of the State is endangered by the Legislature readers with more than a faint idea of the oracalls them together for that purpose, and they representative in being sent here consisted fail to appropriate the funds to pay the debts of in making a political partisan harrangue

The Raid of Hindes.

county that HINDES' Rebel guerrillas, who re cently made a raid in Crawford and Orange acts in relation to the war, the Administration and They stated they were in search of deserters, and some way by that instrument, thereby reflecting exchanged their jaded horses with the farmers for great discredit upon public characters who paid those in good condition, giving a receipt for the tration being the law, judge and power over the difference in value, and promising to remit the country at this time. Such conduct could not be amount from Indianapolis on their return. They tolerated for a moment, and it was to suppress out deserters were pointed out to them, whom they inestimable privilege of listening to his comforta-arrested, but subsequently released them, and in ble designs upon our friends, neighbors and relathat way their true character was discovered. tives at home, to enlist our sympathies for him in his arduous undertaking and create as much The "Butternuts," as the Republicans hostile feeling in our breasts as possible against ganized a company in Orange county and as the quality of mercy is not strained it was to pursue and capture the Rebels, but the his leting us into a knowledge of his intentions fire upon the guerrillas for fear that they would return and burn the town. Since this little affair nothing has been heard from the Republicans of did tige of having been here, and be authorized by us to most mercifully destroy everybody up North who refused to think, act and speak as he did Orange county about "traitors" and "Rebel sym | One quotation here will suffice to show the depathizers." In that section of the country these terms have become obsolete. The Rebel band was pursued. They attempted to cross the Ohio at Blue Island, but the river was too high. They fired several rounds from the Island at the pur- to them that you ordered me to tell them that suing party, hoping that they would be frightened off, but they did not scare. The fire was returned, wounding several of the Rebels, when finding there was no chance for escape a white shirt was hoisted as a signal for surrendering. The Captain of the band and a few of the men awam the that when you do return home and meet ther

gang that made the raid into Elizabethtown, course in about the same style, and spun it near kentucky, last week. They are all dressed in the uniform of the regular Confederate cavalry. From King's Mills the Rebels passed through a corner of Harrison into Crawford county. They robbed a number of country stores on their route, taking boots, shoes, hats, cloth, calicoes, kc. They were closely followed by Major Woodbury, with a company of Crawford county Home Guards, which hastened their departure from the State some fifteen hours. They had left several of their men on the Kentucky side of the river, who were to be at the mouth of Bue river this morning at daybeak with a flat boat, to ferry them over. The sequel will show how their programme was spoiled.

They state and arming of the citizens along their route and with a knowledge.

They are all dressed in two hours long.

Now, Messrs, Editors, if there are any of you whose retwoing faculties have not been over thrown by this terrific message, let me assure them through your reliable paper that they need not fear; that we have no idea of fighting this Lillipatian Governor's battles for him when we return. We are sick to death of this war and would greet with unspeakable satisfaction the first dawning of an honorable peace. When we return we hope to come bearing the olive branch of peace, and to be greeted with friendship and love by our old friends, and to feel that we are welcome back. We know nothing here of that vengeance which rumor tells us destracts the loyal people of the Marth. It reaches us only as the distant muttering thunders of partisen strife.

that they were pursued by a considerable force of nounted men, the Rebels became satisfied that they must get out of the State as soon as possi ble. At noon yesterday they determined to push straight for their designated place to recross the river, where they arrived about 2 o'clock. The place selected for the crossing was in sight of Leavenworth, in Crawford county.

They were, upon their arrival at the river, at once discovered by a squad of the Leavenworth home guards, and the slarm sourded. The steamer Izetta was just passing. She was bailed, rounded to, and took aboard a piece of artillery, Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without extra charge.

Canal, passing down, was hailed by the Rebels, but a shell from the gun on the Izetta warned her not to land. The home guards to the number of thirty or forty moved rapidly up the river toward the point where the enemy were halted and when the Rebels discovered them, they stood no longer on the order of their departure, but, with their horses, plunged into the river and at-tempted to swim to a small island in the middle

> By this time the home guards came up, and with the gun and men on the Izetta opened on the Rebels. At the first fire three were killed and two wounded so badly that they were soo drowded The guerrillas could not stand this. They turned the head of their horses toward the Indiana shore, and called out lustily that they surrendered. One or their number, however, had reached the island, and from thence swam to the Kentucky shore, where he entered the house of a citizen. The Kentuckian was made of the right stuff, however, and knocked the Rebel down with

> his fist and made him a prisoner. When the Rebels cried out for quarter the home guards ceased firing upon them, and they came ashore and were all, to the number of seventy, made prisoners. Ten of their number were shot or drowned. They are expected to ar rive here this evening on the steamer McCombs, or to morrow morning on the steamer Des

The home guards were in command of Major Clendennin. Major Woodbury's men arrived just as the affair was ended. Major Woodbury and his men deserve the highest praise. They rode 90 miles in 24 hours, in pursuit of the guer rillas, and it was mainly through their energy that the Rebel plans were foiled.

All the horses and other property stolen by the Rebels were recovered, including a considerable been ascertained definitely. Like LEE's army, he sum of money. There was great indignation amongst the citizens against the raiders, and they threatened to hang the whole gang. The He has not been gobbled up by any Rebel home guards, however, took them in charge as

Thus has ended the second Rebel invasion of

For the State Sentine! The Visit of a Representative of Gov. Morton to the Indiana Regiments

in the Army of the Cumberland. MURFRESBORO, TENN., June 17. Mn. Epiron: A short time since the Army of the Cumberland was entertained by a modest, though not very unassuming representative from the kind hearted Governor of Indiana. A tution and the laws prescribe, as being entirely rumo, on the wing in the camp of the 29th Indi ana, was freely circulated that on a certain evening the Governor of Indiana would address the soldiers of that State. The regiment, of course, purpose. We know of no way of paying the ors flying and drums beating, the soldiers with interest on the State debt under the decision light hearts, to hear the words of encouragement comfort and hope from His Excellency, the Govmatter is plain. Let him assemble the having been aware of the existance of a Gov-Legislature, and in three days after it convenes ernor Williams, I was at a loss to account for the individual, and unable to inform myself of the whole matter can be arranged. What is the the particular island he had the honor to govern, use of the Governor trying to whip the Devil the question was referred to a friend near me around the stump in the matter of paying the in- who informed me that the gentleman who had representatives of the people to assess public unsuccessful campaign for Lieutenant Governor, semble them whenever the public interests de- remarks one would readily conclude he had befailing at its last session to make the appropriation. I shall therefore give you only a few of tions necessary to pay her just creditors. If he the sentiments and one or two of his bleas as the State, upon them, and not him, will rest the if such was the idea entertained by His Excelresponsibility. If the Governor wants to pay the lency in sending this messenger among us, to en

interest on the State debt and "save the credit of the Rebel enemies around us here, but the butthe State," he knows the way to do it, and the ternut Rebels in the North, then was the intenonly way to do it lawfully, is by a legislative tion fully carried out by Governor Williams, as his speech will out rank any rank, partisan, mali cious, vituperation against citizens of Indiana that has preceded it, I think. These butternuts We are informed by a gentleman from Orange appear to have merited the Governor's indignation chiefly by their tenacious adherence and zeal for the Constitution of the United States, as their counties, passed themselves off for Union troops. the Government, in all cases, were shaped in no regard to its claims; and the present Adminis were well dressed and in good condition. Several which occasioned this visit, and afforded us the the Democracy of Indiana, or our friends. This was a most merciful design. Republicans of Paoli begged the company not to and then returning home with the powerful pres-

were subsequently captured on the Kentucky side:

The New Albert Letter of Standard design and meet them they will fall upon their knees before you, and with streaming eyes and supplicating looks, implore your forgiveness, declaring that they were always for the Union!" The breathless speaker The New Albany Ledger of Saturday gives the following account of the raiders and their capture.

The raiders are Capt. Hinds' company, 2d Ken tucky Rebel cavalry, and attached to Morgan's ing this want of appreciation must have been to

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

have no part nor interest in that vindictive strife which our infatuated speaker would corrupt our imbned our hands in human gure, it was done with pure motives, in justifiable strife, in the enemotives of blood-thirsty vengeance alone. We in that State. He said: have been actuated by the innate love of country which so distinguished our fathers. As good soldiers, who have faithfully performed their duties, let us rest in peace and quiet when of the Union as an element of every argument. we return, nor presume that our better natures as though it were a peculiar

WINDEN.

From Washington.

HOOKER'S RETREAT TO WASHINGTON-GROUND-LESSNESS OF THE EXCESSIVE ALARM IN PENN-SYLVANIA-ONLY 1,830 REREL TROOPS IN THREATENS WASHINGTON, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special Correspondence of the Chiacgo Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

I presume "the Government," by means of the telegraph and the telegraph censor, has sent we, of the North, had some peculiar reasons for maintaining the Union that the Southern States have not. I hope the Union will continue forarc; that Milrov has repulsed General Ewell? with terrific loss on the part of the enemy, and one man killed and one slightly wounded on ours; that 20,000 Rebel troops have invaded sentiments as the foregoing is now bitterly de Pennsylvania and are now marching on Harris burg, but that Hooker's arrangements are such

First, Hooker's army has retreated to Washsion, and with great loss of men and baggage. A letter from a gentleman who accompanied the movement says: "At daylight on Sunday morning, June 14th, we were off. Our corps was hurried up toward Warrenton, and from there we toiled in the dust toward Mapassas. At Aquia Creek vast quantities of for age and commissary stores, tents, baggage and equipments, were consigned to the flames. Our march was rapid and disorderly. Bridges broke down beneath the teams, drowning men, mules and horses; droves of horses became un manageable and rushed through the columns like | their regiments." a tornado; and the men, choked with dust, straggled out into the fields. We passed Bull Run and the Occoquan, and to night the whole country south of the Occoquan is abandoned to the

The mystery that has enveloped Gen. Lee's movements is now cleared up. You have seen how terribly the people of Pennsylvania, partic ularly those of Harrisburg, have been frightened. risburg by hundreds, and fleeing to the North; August. the money in all the banks was removed to Philadelphia; the State archives were sent to New York; the books composing the State library were boxed up and sent to Philadelphia; Gov. Curtin, "although worn out with libor, sorrow, and want of rest, says he will not leave the city until his personal safety requires it, when he will government there;" a hotel worth \$100,000 was offered for saie at \$16,000, and not an offer was made for it; the people who left the city did so with the full conviction of their ability to have defended it had the proper measures been adopted-in a word, Harrisburg was virtually surren that the enemy should come and take it. Why did they not?

The reason was, there was no enemy to come. That is, none in Pennsylvania. The "Rebel raiders" that caused all this insane terror were nothing more than the flying fugitives from Milroy's command, who were so badly frightened that, when they once started to run, they did not know when to stop. The facts are briefly as

A few days before Gen. Lee was ready to be gin his movement towards the North, he started off one division of Gen. Ewell's corps, about 10,-000 strong, from Culpepper towards Winchester. At Strasburg, this column of infantry was joined by about 5,000 mounted and organized guerrillas under Col. Imboden, Gen. Jones and Gen. Jenkins. These 15,000 men attacked and routed the Union Generals Milroy at Winchester and Tyler attack was a complete surprise. His men fought well, but were driven cut of their works at the __Milkor's Loss __The Rebel accounts of the loss was fully 5,000 men. The wagon train, which arrived at Horrisburg on Tuesday, June 16th, was one that Milroy had sent away on the preceding Friday. After the capture of Martinsburg, the Confederate infantry remained along the line of the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad, of TED IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal which they had possession, from Harper's Ferry to the we-tern State live of Maryland.

They have 1-on engaged ever since in tearing up and destroying the road. They are in posalso of Hurper's Ferry. The Maryland Heights, opposite Huper's Ferry, are still held by Gen. Tyler, and the Confederates have manifested no osition to attack them.

After the capture of Martinsburg, 1,800 of the nounted guerrillas crossed the Potomac at Wiliamsport, and rode to Hagerstown, and thence to Chambersburg in Pennsylvania. This is the entire force that has produced all the consterna-tion in Pennsylvania. History will prove the

truth of this. In the meantime, Gen. Lee's army has ad vanced from Culpepper to Warrenton, and from Warrenton to Centerville. He has made this distance without the slightest opposition from Honker. Hooker, indeed, so far from watching the enemy with eager eye, is completely bewildered and does not know what to do. Washington, therefore, is again beleasured by the Rebel hordes. Lee's design undoubtedly is to attack Hooker's army. If he does this, he will have to do it right before this city, for Hookers design, ever since Lee crossed the Rappahannock, has been to main the shelps of the Washington force. Whether he has succeeded or not, I am not allowed to tell you. But Gen. Lee knows and the world will soon know.

world will soon know.

Such are the consequences of the obstinacy of Mr. Lincoln in retaining Hooker in command X. -A MATTER TO BOAST OF .- The con A MATTER TO BOAST OF.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, with Grant's tube and the burrel, and the guns could not be true at Vicksburg, says that "It is reported that several negro companies, learning that the Confederates had raised the black flag on them in the fight at Milliken's Bend, stole over to Richmond, Louisians, and massacred every Rebel in the hospital there—about 200 in number." This is fresh subject for landation from the Tribunes.

We heed it not; it cannot affect us here. We Ben. Wade, of Ohio, an Original Secessionirt.

In the Congressional Glote of the Third Ses minds withal. However deeply we may have sion of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, page 25, will be found a speech delivered in the United my's face, to sustain a nation's honor and the States Senate by the Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, integrity of our beloved country, and not from of Obio, the great leader of the Republican party

have been preverted by this campaign, that as blood-hounds we can be trained to seek's bloody vengeance upon citizens by any scheming political demagogue who may have a party vengeance to inflict I, for one, dispise this attempt of a extent that they cannot feel secure under it base and cowardly nature to sow the seeds of dis- if their interests are violently assailed by means base and cowardly nature to sow the seeds of discord here and create a hostile feeling among the soldiers against the people of the loyal States. If there is any good to be derived by sending men here to preach a political crusade against our acquaintances, neighbors and relatives, we can't see it, "yet all there is we see" If these proceedings are encouraged by His Excellency, Gov. Morton, some of us will be compelled to conclude that all his former manifestations of kindness to ward Indiana's troops proceeded not from the purest of motives.

As to Mr. Williams, the weakness displayed in have the right to recur to foodamental principal solution. It would be doing violence to the platform of the party to which I belong. We have adopted the old Declaration of Independence as the basis of our political movement, which declares that any people, when their Government ceases to page their rights, when it is so subverted from the poses of Government as to oppress them, have the right to recur to foodamental principal. As to Mr. Williams, the weakness displayed in have the right to recur to fundamental princitoo apparent and ridiculous to pass unnoticed, ment under which they live, and to creet on and will doubtless be remembered at a time when lits ruins another more conducive to their welfare. the popular prejudices of the old soldiers may I hold that they have this right. I will not have a serious effect upon his aspiring ambition. blame any people for exercising it, whenever they think the contingency has come. I certainly shall be the advocate of that same doctrine when-ever I find that the principles of this Government have become so oppressive to the section to which I belong, that a free people ought not to endure it. You will not then find me backward in being the advocate of disunion; but that contingency never having come, I have never yet PENNSYLVANIA-THE FACTS ABOUT MILROY'S opened my mouth in opposition to the Union. I DEFEAT-GEN. LEE, WITH 100,000 TROOPS have never entertained a thought disloyal to this Union. But I say, for Heaven's sake, act, not talk. I am tired of this eternal din of "dissolution of the Union" which is brought up on all occasions, and thrust into our faces as though

you a mass of "glorious news" during the last three days. I suppose "the Government" has nothing at present which I think should dissolve caused you to be informed that Hooker has it; but if the gentlemen see it, I say again that gained a great victory over Gen Lee, that Gen.
Hooker, with his beaver up, is watching with
eigle eye the movements of the enemy; that
Hooker is now moving on the chord of a circle,
while Lee has to travel all the way around the

The man who but a few years ago uttered such nouncing Democrats as "secessionists" and that he will be able to capture the whole party "traitors" who have never entertained a thought before they can get back to Virginia. Such is disloyal to the Union or the Constitution, for no the stuff that the loval people of the country other reason than they cannot subscribe to the are compelled to swallow. Let me give you abolition roller of the party in nower abolition policy of the party in power.

MILITARY ITEMS.

-In the Catholic churches of Washington, a letter from the Bishop forbidding Catholics t

-General Ewell, who succeeds Stonewall lackson, has but one leg, and is strapped on his horse while on the field.

-The New Albany Ledger says "the enrollment is discovering the hiding places of a great number of deserters in the southern part of Indiana. They will all be arrested and returned to

-The Savanuah Republican is informed that sold imported goods in ports of the Courselerate States, viz. two at Mobile, five at Wilmington, and fourteen at Charleston.

-The Provost Marshals are completing the enrollment more rapidly than was anticipated but it is not expected that any considerable num-A day or two ago the people were leaving Har- ber of drafted men will be in the field before

> -Dr. W. A. Cheatham and lady, of Nashville, who were ordered to Alton some time since, and are now in Louisville, have been unconditionally released by order of Gen. Rosecrans. -Some of our Republican friends professed to

believe yesterday that the Orange county raiders proceed to Philadelphia, and carry on the State were a gang of "Butternut Democrate" organized to resist the draft. Such people are to be

-Adjutant General Thomas has returned to Washington from the West in very teeble health, and was able to make the trip at all only by dered to the enemy. All that was want ng was travelling by easy stages. He reports twent regiments of negro troops to be fully organized and sixty Rebel plantations along the Mississ put under cultivation again by contrabands. He was very warmly welcomed by the Secretary of

> -The New York Express has the following, headed "Invasion-How it Feels: "There is not a 'peace party' in the North this morning, an inch long, in consequence of the avasion of Northern soil by Rebel troops. When and while the enemy stood in his own States, there was a great party for peace; but it vanished the moment invasion came. We can see, infer and reason from this how Rebels feel when their States are invaded, and why and wherefore they act with such tremenduous energy and unity

upon their own soil." -Pennsylvania furnished one hundred and fifty at Martinsburg. It has been stated in the Ad-ministration papers, that Gen. Milroy brought off all his guns and baggage in satety, and also ministration has not one regiment to offer her to reached Harper's Ferry with the greater part of defend the Capital of the State. Her only hope his forces I know the very reverse to be the is in her own sons and her unlimited resources. fact I have seen and conversed with officers who were with him during the whole affair. The invasion of her rich and fertile territory.—[Phila-

point of the bayonet. The retreat was then made surprise and rout of Gen. Milroy and his forces, with precipitation. All the cannon were aban doned, and the retreat was so hasty that the offione of the most consurable of all our disasters. cers even left their trunks behind, and did not The negligence of Gen Milroy must have been even save a change of clothine. The 5th Mary almost criminal to have atlowed himself to be land regiment was entirely cut to pieces. Other regiments suffered securely, and Milroy's total known to be missing, and nothing is known of

> TED IN KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Journal learns that the enrolling office's for Carroll and Trimble counties in Kentucky, having frequently been threatened with personal violence, resigned a short time after appointment. A second batch were appointed, and they too, have been so intimidated as to cause their resignation. Colonel Berry, the Provost Marshal of the District, has just made his third appointment of officers for those counties, and he thinks he has hit upon men this time who will perform the work. The accessionists in a portion of Gallatin county have also been playing the game of "bluff," and several appointments of enrolling officers had to be made before any could be found to stick.

The Six Months Men and the Draft. COLUMBUS, O., June 17, 1863.

The following is a copy of a dispatch this moment received from the Secretary of War: "Gov. Top—The men who volunteer under the President's recent proclamation will remain liable to enrollment and draft, but if drafted they will receive credit for the time they serve under

"E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War." Recruiting commissions are not issued for the six months service; all volunteers will proceed in squads to their camps of rendezvous and there organize; the wishes of the men thus organized as to who shall be their officers will be respected.

David Ton, Governor.

More than eight hundred guns of General fremont's European purchase have lately been ound to have no communication between the ube and the furrel, and the guns could not be

The Coming Draft.

It has occurred to many of our friends that great injustice may be done by a careless or corrupt enrollment of citizens subject to the conscription, now going forward in this State. This should be avoided and prevented by a timely correction of errors, to give it no harsher name. Col. BAKER, the Provost Marshal of the State, has instituted a good system for making the en rollment, and, if carried out as he designs it should be, could not fail to give general satisfac tion. But that can hardly be expected, where

We would suggest to our friends in every county and township of the State that a rigid inspection of the enrollment lists of the various promote the general welfare, and secure the townships be at once instituted, and that this be blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posteri-done before the draft is made Indeed, it should ty;" and that, inasmuch as the Constitution embe done at once in every township where the enrollment is completed. To do this properly, a
committee of three intelligent inhabitants of each
township should be appointed to examine the lists
made out, and see who and what class of citizens made out, and see who and what class of citizens State or Federal Government, who swears to supis in this mode that wrong will be attempted, and oath on his conscience wilfully violates it, is it must be guarded against at the very outset.

This committee should be composed of men who citizen is that of being secure in life, liberty and have a general acquamtance in their respective townships. By the aid of the Ascessor's books, and a comparison of the names, it will be easy to competent judge, a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend detect any attempt at fraud in the enrollment. Withesses to contront him and counsel to defend him, is so just in itself, sonecessary to the happiness of the people, and this is so plainly writonce proceed to make the examinations sug ten down in the Federal Constitution, and in all

the box, this will be superintended by Colonel tion. BAKER himself, and his high character as a citi

BAKER, addressed to certain citizens of Indiana under date of June 11th, 1863;

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT) PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL. INDIANAPOLIS, June 11, 1863. Joseph Ristine, Hon. J S. Athon:

GENTLEMEN: In a conversation which I had ing a dismemberment of this Union.

Resolved, That, as the true friends of the with you last evening you were pleased to suggest that there is great misapprehension in the popular mind as to the provisions of the law of Congress known as the Enrollment Act, and es pecially as to the manner in which it is to be extend to correct the misapprehension. I have therefore concluded to address you, as the best means of securing the public attention. The ernment. following are believed to be the essential features of the system, viz:

1. All able bodied male citizens, and all foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty five years, (with a very few exceptions named in the act) are declared to be liable to perform military ducy, and are divided into two

2. The first alone compeless those who are he tween the ages of twenty and thirty five years, and also those who are unmarried and between the ages of thirty five and forty five years. 3. The second class embraces those who are married and who are between the ages of thirty

five and forty five years. 4. Each Congressional District is made an encolliment district, and is provided with a Board of Enrollment, consisting of a Provost Marshal, a Surgeon and a Commissioner. This Board has ther prosecution of the war for the Union, be its headquarters at some convenient place within cause it is (in his view) in the interest of the district designated by the Government. 5. The Board divides the district into as many

sub districts as they may deem necessary, and as assertion. I said nothing of the kind. I said it civil township a sub district 6. An enrolling officer is appointed by the

Board for each sub district. 7. Each class is enrolled on separate sheets. years. Questions of exemption for physical dis ability or for any oth r cause recognized by the

9. The Government fixes the number of men lar. If you will do me justice, I am sure I shall to be deafted in each Congressional District, and appear to be neither a knave nor a fool. these are to be apportioned among the sub-dis tricts by the Board in pursuance of instructions from the Provost Marshal General.

10. The draft will be made at the Headquar- also highly erroneous and unfair. I am opposed ters of the district, but there will be a separate to the war on general principles; and this oppodrawing for each sub district.

class until the first class is exhausted. sub district will be placed in a box, and the Provost Marchal, or some person designated by him, (the drawer being blindfolded.) shall are desolating our homes—wasting our subdraw therefrom one name at a time until the re- stance-brutalizing our humanity-and, above quired number is obtained. The tickets on which all, prostrating beneath the tyrannical tread of he names are written will be thoroughly mixed military power the noble safe uards of our con-after they are put in the box and before the draw-stitutional freedom. And where is the return?

15. All persons thus drafted shall be subject for two years from and after the 1st day of July succeeding the enrollment to be called into the am, therefore, for peace—unconditional and immilitary service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion; not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into the service shall be placed on the same footiny in all respects as colunteers, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided

As far as possible I will attend the drawings myself, and you can assure the people not only that the draft will be fairly made, but that it will been some trouble in the enrollment in Fulton CONRAD BAKER.

trict Provost Marshuls to submit the completed F. The troops were kindly received by the citi-Col. BAKER will give instructions to the Dis-Township Enrollment Lists to any citizens who zens of the county and were handsomely feasted may desire to examine them, for the purpose suggested above.

setts nine months men think of returning to the seat of war." Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has other fish to fry. He is after our negroes to fill his black brigade. Besides, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are both menufacturing States.—

[Philadelphia Age.]

Ax Ivan wours Remandering —At the very time that Mr. Lincoln was exiling Mr. Vallandigham for free speech, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was being played on the stage of the Washington theaters, with a bill headed as follows: "An Era in History! Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Nation's Capital! Free Speech, Free Press, Free People! Great success!" Comment is unnecessary.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention. Hon, George W. Woodward was nominated for

Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 9th ballot, as Hiesker Clymer, 53; Woodward, 75; N.

We give below the resolutions complete, as they were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the resolutions

so many agents are employed, and these men of every shade of character, many of them unscrupulous partisans, and all of them of the same political party.

In Isla of April last: and is addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon publican affairs, do resolve as follows: That we again renew our fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, that great charter for which our forefathers struggled and fought, and which was State Constitutions, that any person who can In regard to the drawing of the names from mental capacity which fits him for a public sta-

Resolved, That we have heard with intense zen and officer, is a sufficient guarantee that litical opponen a claim for the President of the nothing unfair will be tolerated. Col. B., we are United States a power hitherto wholly unknown assured will not only do this part of the work in America, and never exercised in Europe or faithfully, but he will make it apparent to all citi- Asia, except by the most despotic monarch; namezens, that in the drawing out of names, no room of honest opinions for the expression zens, that in the drawing out of names, no room of honest opinions on public affairs, and that shall be left for doubt as to its perfect fairness. the President has not only presumed to exercise This is all that any right minded citizen can this power himself with moderation and mercy. which his nature might prompt, but has delegated it to others in every part of the country, until its We append, for a more general understanding hideous presence is seen and felt a lover the

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been ever true to the cause of the Union, and in the name and for the sake of the Union we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever have entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest Hon. S. E. Perkins, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or Hon. Thos. Dowling. Hon A L. Reach, Hon. with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to peace on any terms involv

Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim and will exercise the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge, in becoming terms, upon the people and the constituted auscuted, and that an explanation from me would thorities; whatever measure will, in our judg ment, be most likely to place and keep the whole national Union together under one general gov-

Resolved. That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the Federal Administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress July 22, that it is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, &c.; a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its grounds, avowing and proclaiming its propose to be wholly differ-ent; thus it has greatly delayed our just hopes of an honorable peace.

A Pence Abolitionist. Mr. Conway, of Kansas, late M. C., has writ-

ten the following to the Tribune: shquerin time ainthuid sid. Administrati

You say: "Mr Conway is opposed to a fur

Now, my dear sir, this is a most unwarranted a general rule the divisions made constitute each had been waged with reference to certain assumed constitutional rights of slaveholders, during the first two years of its existence; and that, in consequence of this, it was a failure, and that 8. There is no exemption from enrollment of of freedom. This is what I said, and I repeat it. its ultimate effect would be injurious to the cause those between the ages of twenty and forty five And I ask from the editor of the Tribune truth and fair dealing in the premises. It is a suffi-cient misfortune for me to have become an exile Act, can only urise after the draft is made, and from the house of my friends, for my opinions, then such questions are to be decided by the without having my meaning distorted in a man ner to make it appear ridiculous as well as singu-

The impression which you seek to make, that my opposition to the war is based on the exclusive idea of its bearing on the slavery issue, it sition is not overcome by what seems to me to be 11. The draft is required to be publicly made, its tendency with respect to slavery, but rather under the direction of the Board of Enrollment. strengthened and confirmed thereby I adhere 12. There will be none drawn from the second to the old fashioned belief that war in any shape is a calamity, and I can only be made to favor it 13. The names of each person enrolled in the by being assured that its effect is to establish The partial and uncertain triumphe of the anti-14. A list or roll of the names as the drawing slavery cause in Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, progresses, will be made, the names being written &c? God help us! I cannot be reconciled to in the order in which they are drawn. object to be gained by the war, which will begin to compensate for the sacrifices it involves. mediate peace—peace on the basis of existing facts whatever they may be; and I will willingly trust the rest to the steady and irresistible agen

cies of reason and justice and humanity. Very truly yours, M. F. C. LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 6, 1853.

We stated some days ago that there had that the draft will be fairly made, but that it will be conducted so impartially as to preclude the suspicion of dishonesty. Notice will be given of the time and place of making the drawings, and the people of each township can inspect the proceedings personally or by men of their own selection.

Respectfully, yours. and the books and papers of the Commissions Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for were destroyed, but the parties who committee the act fled the county before the arrival of Capt and feted, and several dancing parties were got ten up at the camp during their stay. Capt. FAR QUHAR remained natil the enrollment of the coun Coolness of the Yankes in Regard to Pennsylvania.—"It is curious," says the World, "to notice how coolly the Eastern Republican States have taken this last war flurry. While the great Democratic Middle States are alive with excitement, and the roads are awarming with armed men, the sole contribution of New England (always excepting brave little Rhode Island, which is all alive) to defend Pennsylvania is one company, the Salem Mechanics' Light Infantry. The Boston Journal also says there is a 'probability' that Jones' Battery may be sent 'probability' that Jones' Battery may be sent 'probability' that Jones' Battery may be sent the whole community have confidence, and who

Execution of Reset Officers —The Chatta-soogs Rebel, of June 17, has an editorial on the execution of the Confederate officers at Franklin, tacitly admitting the justice of the hanging. It

The Battle of Winchester-Cause of the Disastrous Defeat.

The New York Herald of Tuesday publishes an accurate parrative of the battle of Winchester. and demonstrates that it was one of the most disastrous and disgraceful of the war. While the personal courage of Major General Milroy cannot be questioned, he has not the capacity to manage a large body of troops, and it is unfortunate for the country that he was placed in the command of so important a position as Winchester. We notice that the criminal blunder is repeated by again giving him the charge of troops in Western Virginia. We copy the criticism of the Herald upon the disaster at Winchester. After referring to a map of the locality which it

publishes, and to the fact that nothing yet pub-

lished reaches the full arguent of the disaster, it

It will be seen that the fortifications are situated on two hills to the northwest of the town, consisting of "the main work" nearest to Win-chester, and "the star fort" further north, both being connected with each other by a road. The position is evidently strong, and ought to have been held, as it certainly could have been if there had been generalship and pluck at the head. The attacking force has been estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. Milroy had 7,000 in the bat tle, and could have concentrated 15,000 from the adjoining posts. The Confederates advanced from two roads—the Front Royal and the Strasburg-from the South, driving in the pickets and carrying the outposts, at the same time working their way gradually around by the western side of the town, and on the second day they assaulted the outer works of the main fortification, rushing into the ditch and up to the parapet, on which they planted their flag, carrying the works at the point of the bayonet, and killing and capturing considerable numbers. The inner works were still in the possession of Milroy, also the star fort. But a council of war was held after night fall, and when the battle had ceased on Sur It was decided to take advantage of the darkness and evacuate in silence the place during the night, leaving behind all the cannon, ammunition and stores. Better far to have retreated be fore the battle, or to have fought it ought. Mil-roy had not gone four miles when he found him-self confronted by an overwhelming force which the Confederates had sent ahead. Two regi-ments were captured wholesale, and the slaugh-ter of those who cut their way through was considerable, while the cavalry pursued and captured great numbers. The loss was terrible. Nothing was saved except what was carried upon the persons of the troops. Not a soldier had a change of clothing. The officers were compelled to leave even their wives behind them in the hands of the enemy. Three entire batteries of field pieces and one battery of siege guns—in fact the whole artillery of the command—were lost, to-gether with 6,000 muskets, and small arms without stirt, all the ammunition and commissary stores, 280 wagons, and 1,200 horses. Out of 7,000 men, only from 1,600 to 2,000 had turned up safe, leaving upwards of 5,000 to be accounted for. The report in circulation that the train of Milroy had escaped turns out to be without foundation. Our correspondent, writing on the 20th, says nothing whatever was saved that belonged to Milroy's command; and the mistake originated from the fact that the trains from Jones' brigade at Martinsburg, and McReynold's brigade from Berryville, escaped to Harrisburg. Thus the defeat of Milroy was most thorough and dis-

Now, his troops fought admirably, and they were well handled by the subordinate officers. What, then, is the cause of a disaster as needless and as humiliating as that of Harper's Ferry last year? Nothing but the want of cool courage and capacity in the commanding General. Unfortu-nately, Milroy is one of the political Generals, appointed not for his military abilities, but for his violent Abolition opinions. Such men, being fanatical, have not the brains to lead armies. In the second battle of Bull Run, in which Pope commanded, Milroy's conduct showed that he had no presence of mind in battle. He says himself, in his evidence before a court of inquiry: "I told him (McDowell) that I was not fighting with General Sigel's corps; that my brigade had got out of ammunition some time before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with half a dozen different brigades, and that I had not in quired whose or to what particular corps they belonged." It is evident he has no idea of order or subordination, or command, and is totally unfit to lead troops. The evidence of Captain Cutting and Lieutenant Roebling shows the extraordinary state of mind in which he appeared at that battle. Brigadier General Buchanan bears similar testi mony. He says: "His manner was very excited, and every one inquired who that was rushing about so wildly. I left him haranguing and ges ticulating most emphatically; but afterwards found him giving orders to a portion of my brigade. His own brigade was not near there, and he seemed to be rushing about the field without any special aim or object, unless it was to assist the performance of other officers' duties." Lastly, General McDowell says of bim: "When he spoke to me he was in a frenzy, not account able scarcely for what he said, and attracted the attention of every one by his unseemly conduct. His own report, written some time after, when his mind might be supposed to be in its normal state. shows how extravagant and unmeasured he is in

astrous, and so much was he scared that he sp-

pears never to have stopped till be got to Balti-

his language and how illogical his mind. Now, all this evidence is in print and before the War Department; and yet, since the disas trous battle in which he played so strange a part, General Milroy has been actually promoted. He has been appointed a Major General, placed in command of a division, and entrusted with so important a post as that of Winchester, from whose capture sad consequences have already flowed, and more grave disasters may follow.

And now, again, instead of having him put under arrest, the War Department sends him into Wes tern Virginia in command of other troops, which

be will probably suffer to be gobbled up. It must be in the recollection of many of our readers, that, in a letter to one of the meetings of the Loyal League beld in this city, General Mil roy proposed soon to crush freedom of speech and freedom of the press at the North, inasmuch as the Rebels were now nearly conquered; and, that consummation having been achieved, the troops would be at liberty to attend to such Northern traiters as dared to criticise the acts of the Administration. He has been ahead of Burnside and every other General in his crusade against the liberties of the loyal and peaceful citizens of against the Rebels. It is worthy of remark, that the Generals who are the greatest failures have distinguished themselves most in assailing the constitutional rights of the people.

"Rebel Sympathizers."

Several of the guerrillas who made the late raid into Crawford and Orange counties, and who were captured near Leavenworth, stated to citizens who conversed with them that they had heard so much about "rebel sympathizers" in Southern Indiana, that they fully expected when they crossed the river that not only would they be received with open arms by a large proportion of the inhabitants, but that they would be able to get a number of recruits from among the to get a number of recruits from among the "sympathizers." They confessed however that in these respects they were greatly disappointed.

Not only did they get no recruits, but they said they did not meet with any countenance whatever from a single citizen in the district of country through which they passed. Everywhere the people treated them as enemies, and were ready to join in hunting down and capturing them. And not only was such the case, but had he gang been taken anywhere in the neig hood in which they had been indulging in their horse stealing propensities, it would have been a difficult matter to have prevented the hanging of the entire band.

the entire band.

The truth is, the people of Southern Indiana have no sympathy whatever for Rebel soldiers or the Rebel cause, and are ready and anxious to show their devotion to their country, not only by neared but acts—[N. A. Ledger.

It is predicted that Mr. Vallandigham will return to Canada before the middle of July, from thence proceed to New York, and thence to Ohio, and yet stump that State before the election in October. The Republican leaders of Cincinnati have petitioned the President to recall Mr Vallandigham to his home, for their political interests, and to shut up the cry about the persecution of Mr V.